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Reproduced in this 129-item bibliography with abstracts are summaries of accounts taken primarily from "Working People's Daily" and "Guardian," published in Rangoon from May through August 1968 and offering information on (1) general, primary, secondary, and higher education, (2) miscellaneous educational considerations, (3) relevant editorials and periodicals, and (4) high school teacher training in Burma. Covered under these topical headings are such issues in Burmese education as--(1) administrative and budgetary practices, (2) special and technical education courses and institutions, (3) instructional methods and innovations, (4) student activities, (5) teacher role, (6) testing practices, and (7) unique services and functions. For a related document, see FL 001 169. (CW)

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EDUCATION ABSTRACTS

BURMA

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EDUCATION ABSTRACTS - BURMA

TT 68 - 59401/2.

From May 1968 to August 1968

FL 001 273

Compiled by Dr. U Ba, Rangoon

For the National Science Foundation

(May 1968 to August 1968)

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EDUCATION ABSTRACTS - BURMA.

I. EDUCATION - GENERAL

1. Sein, Saya Uncle. Parent-Teacher Associations. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(123)5. May 10, 1968. 1,050 words.

Parent teacher cooperation is essential in education but many parents are apathetic and usually only about 10 per cent of parents turn up at the Association meetings. They consider themselves outside the pale of educational activities of any kind except paying fees for their children. Ten suggestions were offered to parents how they can cooperate with the teachers to ensure success of their children in the annual examinations.

2. Kyi, U Mya. School Requisite Problem. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily (5(135)5. May 23, 1968. 1,050words.

The reopening of schools after the annual summer holidays bring some problems and perplexities to many children and their parents. To get text-books and stationery, children have to join long queus at Peoples' shops in the hot sun, and to get all their requirements they have to call more than once at the shops. Formerly sales were made through the schools themselves. Whatever methods of sales are adopted schools should supply complete lists of their requirements and the shops should ~~sheul~~ stock the necessary quantity of all text-books and stationery. Another worry for children is over school uniforms - green - which all students are required to wear. But no such uniform was available last year. There is also a shortage of umbrellas for school children who are getting soaked in the monsoon rains. All these shortages should be remedied in time.

3. Sein, Saya. Too many Cooks. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily. 5(172)5. June 20, 1968. 780 words.

Class-masters should seek parental-cooperation but classes are now taught by a team of six or seven teachers. The teacher who calls the roll of the class first in the morning is regarded as class-master. Formerly every class in the lower standards was taught by a single teacher. In this way teachers and pupils knew one another and better discipline was maintained. Therefore, the fewer the teachers for a class, the better it is. The article then proceeds to consider what constitutes a good teacher.

4. Marshall, T.L. Those Early Pre-School Years.--- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily. 5(133)1. May 21, 1968. 750 words.

Pre-school education is an important aspect of education. At the age of five, creative imagination during childhood reaches its peak; children are inquisitive. A good teacher and the mother should harness this interest for education. The mother can do most for the child and start the child learning by use of simple concrete objects. Ways are indicated how this inquisitive interest should be utilized by the mother. Teenage children should be coaxed, but not forced, into learning. The home is the first and the best school. The mother, therefor, must make the best use of these precious pre-school early childhood years.

5. Burma. 1968 Banda-ngwe Khwe-way-thone-sweyay Upaday. (Burmese) The 1968 Budget Expenditure Law). ---Rangoon. Myamma Ngaingan Pyandan. Burmese. (The Burma Gazette. 40(21)878. October 5, 1968. p. 878-889.

The Budget Expenditure on Education for 1968-69:-

	Ordinary Expenditure	Capital Expenditure.	Total
Burma Proper.	23,53,52,060.	1,15,43,260.	24,68,95,320.
Shan State.	1,06,98,060.	10,02,179.	1,17,01,030.
Kachin State.	53,02,230.	6,89,730.	59,91,960.
Kaya State.	9,42,910.	3,28,530.	12,71,440.
Kawthulay State.	1,11,410.	8,55,400.	49,66,810.

6. Burma. Pyinnyayay Takhulone atwak yin-hnee Hmoke hnan ngwe. Burmese. (Total investment on Education.) --- Rangoon. AsiyinkhanSar. (Report). October 1968. p.44

Total Investment on Education (Kyats in Thousands):-

1961-62.	..	K. 145365.
1962-63.	..	167559.
1963-64.	..	158190.
1964-65.	..	169315.
1965-66.	..	311946.
1966-67.	..	215257.
1967-68.	..	273964.

7. Innyattra. Science and Humanities. --- Rangoon. The Guardian. 13(150)4. July 31, 1968. 950 words.

The educational policy of the Revolutionary Government is to give priority to Science and students have been flocking to science classes in schools and universities resulting in the neglect and contempt of arts courses. It is thought that arts graduates will find difficulty to get employment whereas science graduates such as engineers, doctors etc. will be assured of jobs. However,

the study of science should be complemented by a study of the Humanities. There should be a liberal education - especially in the high school. To get a balanced and well-adjusted life one should be equipped with the knowledge of both science and the arts.

II. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

8. The New Education System is a boon to today's youth. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(123)1. May 19, 1968. 280 words.

The new education system has diversified courses which students may select after passing the Middle and High school examinations. Middle school graduates may choose science or arts subjects in high schools or join vocational training schools. High school graduates may go to a professional Institute or a university or join professional, vocational colleges or departmental training classes. Arrangements have been made to enable the graduates of vocational colleges to continue their studies in the universities under certain conditions.

9. Htwe, U. More pre-primary classes and nurseries to be opened. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(131)1. May 19, 1968. 300 words.

More day-nurseries and pre-primary classes are to be opened in the near future. In May 1962 there were only 3 day nurseries which have now been increased to 20. It will be further incfeased to 23. These nurseries are to help the working parents. The nurseries would try to develop the mind and body of the children on the right lines.

10. Youth Affairs Department. Youth Affairs Department plans to open more evening classes in Rangoon.--- Guardian. 13(127)1. July 6, 1968. 280 words.

The opening of evening classes in Rangoon started in 1964-65 and later a Central Supervision Committee was created. The success of these schools led to the opening of more schools in the succeeding years with volunteer teachers.

Year	No. of schools.	Total Pupils.	Teachers.
1964-65	7	2,567	165
1965-66	10	13,390	975
1966-67	26	18,762	986
1967-68	28	16,881	1,163

11. Youths Affairs Department. To provide temporary jobs. --- Rangoon. WorkingPeoples' Daily 5(181)1 July 8, 1968. 400 words.

The Department has made arrangements with government departments and work establishments for the employment of fresh matriculates of Rangoon in a volunteer service programme. Girls will be employed as primary teachers at State schools. Short term training courses will be held for boys and girls separately. Boys will have leactures on work discipline; life in the work socialist ideology and new educationa system. Lectures for girls: new university education system, general principles of education, educational psychology, school regulations, teaching methods, intra-school development programmes and socialist ideology.

Teaching: science.

12. High School Science Teachers discuss Science with 'Varsity Teachers. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(159)1. August 9, 1968. 300 words.

Science teachers of Rangoon State High Schools held a discussion meeting on the teaching of science subjects in their schools with Arts & Science teachers from the Rangoon Arts & Science University. The discussions ranged from the selection of subject-matter to illustrations in the text-books, effectiveness of teaching only through charts, periods for teaching and type of examination questions.

History

13. New History text-book for III Form to come out. ---- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(206)1. August 4, 1968. 500 words.

A new History text-book for Third Standard will soon be published to create an understanding of the co-relating factors between earliest historical records and contemporary conditions in the country. History taught in the primary levels will be based on the evolution of the country's culture from the earliest times and the development of a proper patriotic spirit and the basic outlines of foreign exploitation in the country and the national struggle for freedom from the yoke of colonialism.

Burmese

14. Kun, U. New Approach to teaching at primary level. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(200)1. July 29, 1968. 400 words.

Teaching of Burmese by the Phonetic Method as a new approach of teaching at the primary level had become necessary to help the children retain what they had learnt at school even after they left school. The Phonetic Method laid emphasis on familiarising the pupils with simple combinations of consonant and vowels. The pupils thus learnt to read and pronounce the syllables. Three methods, the Alphabet, the Phonetic and the Poem and Tales methods are being experimented for three years and the best method would be finally selected and adopted in the State Schools.

15. Pyu, Dr. Maung. Merits of Poems and Tales Method of teaching Burmese. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(228)1. August 26, 1968. 270 words.

The author of the Poems and Tales method of teaching Burmese explained that the method was designed for speedy reading and writing. The efficiency of the method was

Demonstrated by the children of a school who recited poems with proper enunciation and with special reading, writing and spelling aids for the assimilation of the lessons taught.

16. Methods of teaching primary Burmese demonstrated. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples Daily 5(221)1. August 13, 1968. 350 words.

The three methods of teaching primary Burmese, the Alphabet, the Phonetic and Poems and Tales, were explained by the respective heads of the experiment team to a gathering of over 1,000 interested people. The Alphabet Method, the traditional method, was known for its efficiency in the past; the Phonetic Method was claimed to give permanent reading ability and the Poems and Tales Method claimed that children picked up reading quickly. Demonstrations of the three methods were given with primary pupils.

Science

17. Prescribed chapters not found in text-books. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily. 5(204)1. August 2, 1968. 550 eords.

High school Science teachers revealed certain ambiguities and the need to be more specific about what was to be taught and what was to be left out in the high school syllabus for physics and chemistry, to the heads of the Physics and Chemistry Departments of the Rangoon Science & Arts University. High school teachers made detailed statements of deficiencies they found in the text-books prescribed for the High schools. Professors of Chemistry and Physics gave explanations during the subsequent discussions.

History

18. Sein, Saya. The Teaching of History. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples Daily 5(188)5 July 16, 1968. 1,110 words.

Many students are reluctant now-a-days to take History as it is not a high-scoring subject in the examination as mathematics or science. History is taught according to the syllabus but there are no text-books, only reference books. Existing books on Burmese History are not adequate and teachers have to give notes to make up the deficiencies. The method of teaching used is not the fault of the teachers. The fault lies more on the types of questions set in the examinations. the suggested remedy is prescription of definite text-books written specifically for the various grades of schools.

English

19. Experiments with methods of teaching English. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(207)1. August 5, 1968. 130 words.

The Education Research Bureau is to extend one more year the experiments it is making with three methods of teaching English in the middle schools. The experiments began in 1966 with the fifth standard and will continue till 1969 up to the eighth standard. Text-books and teachers' handbooks are being supplied by the Education Research Bureau.

20. A State scholar. The English Language. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(183)5. July 11, 1968. 130 words.

In the correspondence column of the paper, a State Scholar made a complaint in the form of a poem of eight stanzas, beginning with:-

"I went to Australia,
To get my Doctorate.
I came back without one,
'Cos I knew not enough Anglaise !
They could not understand me,
Whenever I tried to speak;

They could not understand me,
Whenever I tried to speak;
Neither did I comprehend
Everything they made a speech !
etc. ".

21. English. --- Rangoon. The Guardian Daily. August 1968.
During the month of August the correspondence columns of the Guardian published numerous letters and comments on the teaching only from the fifth standard in State schools, the failure of the teaching and suggestions for extending the teaching of English to primary classes and up to all classes in the universities. Many cogent reasons were given why English should be more efficiently studied in schools as it is recognized as a more or less universal language.

Health education

22. Aung, Captain & Ba Hein. 2-H classes for Rangoon students to begin --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(187)1. July 15, 1968. 380 words.

At the opening ceremony of the Health and Happiness classes for students of some schools in Fangoon, the students were told that they would be assisted by the authorities to appreciate their own culture, to acquire good taste and a sense of propriety in dress, to learn physical culture for health and vitality, to take an academic interest in their studies, to acquire general knowledge and to achieve a proper fitness in all their actions and speech.

23. Health Clubs formed in Rangoon Schools. --- Rangoon. Guardian. 13(166)1. August 16, 1968. 190 words.
Health Clubs are now being formed in Rangoon schools to supervise food stalls, render first aid, and see to the cleanliness of the class rooms and school

compound. The members will be helped by the PTA members and the personnel of the Rangoon Health Division and will carry out their works under the Practical Education Programme. The Rangoon Health Division and the Health Education Bureau are also giving all help for the success of the Clubs.

24. Health Education courses to be opened in Schools. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(175)1. August 25, 1968. 225 words.

School Health Education courses are being held in a number of schools in Rangoon during the academic year. Teachers and students attending the courses will share their newly-acquired knowledge with other teachers and students. They will also form Health Clubs under the guidance of the school Councils. These Clubs will take on health promotion and systematic health exercise work, inspect and supervise school tuck-shops and open first aid centres. Talks were given on health knowledge for girls of puberty age and also on the physical nature of women.

25. Research into dental health of primary school children. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(195)1. July 24, 1968. 210 words.

According to a research programme for dental health among school childfen, a total of 1,000 children are to be examined. Tso groups of school children of 500 each are to be examined and the results compared and recorded. The work is going on successfully and the dental surgeons have been accorded assistance in their campaign by Child Care officials.

Art teaching

26. Scientific approach to teaching of Art. --- Rangoon, Working Peoples' Daily £(216)1. August 14, 1968. 180 words.

The three-year course at the State School of Fine Arts is employing scientific teaching method. Students have to study basic draughtsmanship, the principles of light and shadow and perspective. They also study painting in oils and water colour, pastels, commercial art, transcribing designs and portraits, poster painting, principles of background painting and murals. Students are encouraged to develop their own individual styles while learning the traditional techniques of the old masters. There are 89 day students and over 100 night students.

Teachers and Teaching.

27. Diversified teaching programme for deaf and dumb. --- Working Peoples' Daily. 5(224)1. August 22, 1968. 200 words.

There are 52 boarders and 61 day-students at the deaf and dumb school in Rangoon where compulsory primary education has been introduced beginning this year. Already four students are sitting for the IV Standard examination. Previously emphasis was given to vocational handicrafts such as, basic carpentry, drawing and design, hair-cutting. The girls were taught sewing, pattern cutting, crochet and embroidery, plastic weaving and domestic science. All students were taught nursing and basic agricultural science. Fifteen teachers and two handicraft instructors are conducting classes.

28. Instructors' course in school Health. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(116)1. May 3, 1968. 100 words.

The second two-week training course for instructors in school health was opened in Rangoon with 33 trainees

including 27 teachers of domestic science from all over the country and 6 officers of the department for health education. The course will end May 16.

29. Over 4,000 apply to teach in Youth Affairs evening Schools. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily. 5(180)1. July 5. 1968. 100 words.

Over 4,000 applicant have been received for appointment of about 1,400 teachers in 31 evening schools to be opened in Rangoon. In the selection of applicants priority will be given as follows:- teachers with degrees, senior and junior assistant teachers with degrees, degree holders and finally departmental workers with degrees.

30. Volunteer nursery attendants finish training. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(196)1. July 25, 1968. 150 words.

Young women from the States as well as the divisions completed a voluntary nursery training course of the Social Welfare Training School in Rangoon. The trainees were told by the Social Welfare Secretary that they would look after the children and organise their parents and that they must teach others also to take their place eventually.

31. Sagaing to have teachers training school. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(193)1. July 22, 1968. 130 words.

A teacher training school to conduct two-year courses is to be opened at Sagaing in the buildings now occupied by the Academy for Development of National groups this year. In June this year another training school was opened at Prome, bringing the total teacher training schools in the country to eleven. The other schools are at: Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein, Taunggyi, Myitkyina, Meiktila, Toungoo, Kyaukphy, Bassein and Thegon.

32. Maung, U Khin. Teacher wants IV Standard Scholarship Scheme revived. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(125)1. May 13, 1968. 120 words.

Speaking at the end of the summer vacation course for primary teachers at Kanbe Teachers' Training College, U Khin Mg suggested grant of stipends and Scholarships to primary students. Primary scholarships were granted in the past but the scheme had been abandoned. He said that these stipends and schola rships would directly help the poor whose children made up the bulk of primary student population.

33. EXAMINATIONS

85 per cent pass IV standard examination in Rangoon Division. Working Peoples' Daily 5(121)1. May 8, 1968. 120 words.

The overall percentage of passes for the recent IV Standard examinations in the Rangoon Division was 85 per cent. About 25,500 out of 30,000 odd candidates who appeared for the examinations were successful. Break-down of the results by areas was also given. Finding rooms for the students who have passed the examinations in the middle schools is a problem which both parents and school authorities have to struggle with. The middle and high schools will be opened on May 13.

34. Ministry of Education. Number of time allowed to sit for Basic High School Examination clarified. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(143)1. July 24, 1968. 330 words.

The Basic Education High School examination was held from 1967. Candidates who have never before appeared for the examination may appear for the examination three times. Those who failed in 1967 or who passed from "B" list are allowed two more tries. For those who

had appeared for the matriculation examination before and failed, notwithstanding any number of times they have failed once and are now allowed to sit for the examination twice, also beginning from 1967. ~~These~~ Those who had three chances and passed the examination from "B" list this year can apply for admission to vocational institutes.

35. Ministry of Education. Candidates who fail thrice in Matric and Basic education High School examination or pass from "B" list may now sit for the BEHS exam. in future. ---Rangoon Guardian 13(152)1. August 2~~4~~ 1968. 300 words.

Such students as stated above will be allowed to sit for the examination as private candidates but they will not be permitted to attend State schools. The relaxation was made to enable the above students to pursue further studies.

36. Kyin, U. Over 800 more candidates pass Mingala Sutta examination this year than last year. ---Rangoon. Guardian 13(67)1. May 6, 1968. 350 words.

The President of the Young Men's Buddhist Association stated that the 18th annual examination, of the 24,600 candidates who took up the (Buddhist scripture) examination held by the YMBA 12,863 passed. However at the 19th annual examination held in November last, of 24,789 candidates 13,762 passed in the three grades of the examinations. More cash prizes were awarded to the 80 students topping the examination.

37. Akyub, U. VIII Standard Maths II Question No. 6. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(120)5 May 7, 1968. 100 words.

The following question set in the above examination could not be solved by some senior mathematics teachers who tried solving it for an hour:-

"BD is a diagonal of the square ABCD. Q is a point on BA is joined to C, on this BD at P. If the size of the angle APD equals 80°, calculate the angle AQD."

38. A Rangoon Parent. Questionable Question. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples Daily 5(118)5. May 5, 1968. 100 words.

A Rangoon parent complained that a question on Geometry in the Basic Education Middle School Examination 1968 in Mathematics paper II could not be solved by calculation as required by the examiner but only by trigonometry or by measurement. He said he pitied the candidates who must have wasted time over this sum and got frustrated.

39. Kyaing, U. VIII Standard Maths. II Question No. 6. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples Daily 5(122)5. May 9, 1968. 100 words.

A solution to the above controvefsial question was given but it was stated that the question could be solved with the construction given but for 8th standard students including his son who scored 100 in Maths. I paper, could not solve the problem in the stipulated time. He thought the question was misleading and time-taking one for an 8th standard student.

P.T.A.

40. Tun, Padoh Ba. Emphasizes important role of parents in developing students. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(149)1. July 30, 1968. 300 words.

At a meeting of the Parent)Teacher Association at Pa-an, the Kawthoolei Affairs Councillor for Education remarked that students who were found outstanding were mostly children whose parents had shown interest in their work and encouraged them. The duty of all parents was to see to it that their children became good workders for the country and in the efforts to establish good workers for establishing socialist society.

School Council

41. School Councils to be formed under new rules. ---Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(213) August 11, 1968. 500 words.

The last week of August has been marked as "School Council Week" and school councils are to be formed before the end of August under the revised Rules. The school council will have 18 members of teachers and students and the Chairman is the Headmaster and the Secretary is a student representative. The term of office is one year. Each council will have sub-committees for physical development and school health, arts and music, magazines, lectures, debates, excursions, school cooperative, science, agriculture and livestock raising, domestic science, and for hobbies. Student groups are also to be organized for competitions of various kinds.

Student activities.

42. 5,000 students to march on Arzani Day. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(180)1. July 7, 1968. 200 words.

On Arzarni Day (Heroes' Day) 5,000 students in Rangoon will take part in the march to celebrate the day. Students will be grouped in five battalions of 1,000 each which will be sub-divided into copanies of 200 each, will again be sub-divided into platoons of 50 students each, marching five abreast. Each school in Rangoon will send 50 to 100 students of both sexes as well as school principals or teachers to supervise. Girl students will wear green and blue while boys will wear yellow and white dresses.

43. They earn off-school to learn in class. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples Daily. 5(172)1. June 29, 1968. 200 words.

A ceremony was held in Lanmadaw State High School in Rangoon to honour ten students, nine boys and one girl,

who were earning their way through school education. These students also happened to be top of the class. They are children of parents in want, many of them were deprived of both or one of their parents early in life. They worked in the off-school hours. They did not miss a single class and came out on top in the examinations.

Voluntary Labour.

44. Over 1,000 students take part in planting 8,500 trees along Sagaing Hills. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(129)1. July 8, 1968. 140 words.

As part of a project to make Sagaing Hills and Minwun Range green once more, over 1,000 students have planted 8,500 trees to bring total to 198,000 trees. The students have worked under the guidance of the students of the Burma Forest school at Maymyo in a project to conserve the existing forests and to re-afforest the denuded areas and give shelter to animals and birds.

45. Volunteer students helping collect population Census. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(202)1. July 31, 1968. 75 words.

Volunteer matriculates attached to the Central Statistics & Economic Department are now collecting the census of the Rangoon population. They went round collecting census of the population together with data on domestic economy and cottage industry. The Department will compare the statistics collected by the students with those already compiled earlier by the Department to finalise the population census of the capital.

46. 1,301 girl students attend preparatory course opened at the Envoy Hall. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(145)1. July 26, 1968 290 words.

A preparatory course for the 1,301 girl student

volunteers who would be working as primary assistant teachers in the interval before they joined the universities and institutes was opened in Rangoon. Lectures on the following subjects would be given up to August 1. The new system of Higher Education, Educational psychology, school management, environmental study, methods of teaching Burmese and Methamatics, discipline for the teachers, activities of the PTA and School Council, developmental works, Independence struggle and maintenance of freedom and voluntary labour activities of the youths and students, and physical fitness training.

47. Education secretary exhorts girls to appreciate labour and see dignity in it. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 13(153)1. August 3, 1968. 250 words.

1,301 girls who had just passed the 1968 Basic Education High School Examination and were taking up work as volunteer-teachers before joining the universities and institutes were advised by the secretary of Education to make good use of the experience they would be gaining in their work and to work according to the rules and discipline at the place of work. After giving advice on their work they were handed over to the Inspector of Schools for allotment to schools where they would be teaching.

48. Preparatory course for student volunteers open. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(136)1. July 16, 1968. 330 words.

A week-long preparatory course for 1,354 volunteer student-workers who were giving voluntary labour was opened yesterday. The course was given at two separated places in Rangoon. The subjects taught were: The new system of education, observation of work discipline, nature of work to be performed, study of workers' life, history of the independence struggle and Lanzin ideology and physical training.

49. 1,490 boys assigned duties in mills, factories, enterprises. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(144)1. July 22, 1968. 300 words.

The voluntary labour contributing scheme for high school students before joining the universities and colleges was introduced some years ago. In successive years, the number of volunteers has multiplied. Last year, there were 700 boy students and 600 girl students. This year there were 1,490 boys and 1,031 girl students. These students were given a one-week preparatory training course before assignment to various businesses and enterprises.

50. Political science students contribute labour at projects. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(80)1. May 20, 1968. 310 words.

1,300 trainees attending the various courses at the Central School of Political Science, Mingaladon (Rangoon) contributed labour at two work camps and donated one day's wages amounting to over K 3,800 towards the Arakan Division Cyclone Relief Funds. The trainees were divided into two groups of 650 each, the first group contributed labour at the Hlawga Catchment Area Afforestation Project and the second group, including women at the Thamaing Intermediate College Construction Project.

III. MISCELANEOUS

51. 127 men, women learn to read and write --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(75)1. May 15, 1968. 250 words.

One hundred and twenty seven men and women of Rangoon No. 3 Region successfully completed the literacy classes and a graduation ceremony was held for them at the Universities' Damayon. The newly literate adults included 29 men and 98 women and were taught by 106 volunteers, including 52 women teachers. Each of them

was presented with a collection of books. The volunteer teachers were presented with certificates of honour, fountain pens and face towels.

52. More new schools opened in Chin Special Division. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(83)1. May 27, 1968. 220 words.

More new schools have been opened and several existing schools have been updated in the Chin Special Division under the four-year education scheme ending 1970.

New schools:

6 Middle schools.
15 Primary schools.

Up-graded schools.

3 High Schools to Basic Education High schools.
4 Primary schools to Middle schools.

Luyechun camps

53. Eighth standard Luyechun Camp opens. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(74)1. May 14, 1968. 200 words.

An opening ceremony at Inle Khaungdaing in the Shan State for the 1968 Luyechun Camp for the eighth standard students was held , there being 51 students selected for 1968. The students were presented with the Luyechun badges and were advised to share their experiences at the camp with their fellow students when they returned home. They were told to prepare themselves physically and morally to destroy any enemy of the country whenever duty should call.

54. 20 cadets graduate from Mercantile Marine course. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(141)1. July 22, 1968. 300 words.

Twenty Mercantile Marine Executive Cadets yesterday graduated from a four-month Training Course at the Burma Naval Training School at Seikkyi and received Second Grade Diploma Certificates. These graduates

were those who had gone through practical training after their graduation in 1965 on completion of a two-year training course given them at the same school. They began their further training on March 18 this year and would continue their training for higher positions on the ships.

55. Elocution Contest for school children. --- Working Peoples' Daily 5(204)1. August 2, 1968. 270 words.

Students from many schools in Rangoon participated in the annual Elocution Contest sponsored by the National Council of Women in Burma. The contestants, classified in three groups of midgets, juniors and seniors gave recitations and prose reading for which five prizes were offered to each group in order of merit. The contest was judged both individually and communally, the schools also getting their share of laurels. Lists of prize winners were given.

56. Social Welfare Department schools show all-round improvement. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(65)1. May 4, 1968. 350 words.

For the socially and physically handicapped children, boys, girls and women, the Social Welfare Department has established Institutes and Homes. In 1966-67, 28 girls of the Girls' Training Inxtitute ~~was-give~~ were given suitable jobs to start a ne life. The residents of the Women's Home were given vocational training including sewing and making of women's jackets etc. Details of the activities of the various Institutes and Homes are also given.

57. Educational Broadcast for high and middle schools next month. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(148)1. July 29, 1968. 350 words.

The Audio-Visual Education section of the Directorate of Education is arranging educational broadcasts for high and middle schools in the afternoon transmissions of

of the Burma Broadcasting Station beginning next month. The lessons will be Physics, Burmese, Biology, English and Geography for high schools and English, Burmese, Geography and General Science for middle schools. There will also be lessons on General Knowledge and Practical Educational Development. Actual topics of lessons to be broadcast are mentioned.

58. Gang making forged IX standard certificates uncovered. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(118)1. May 5, 1968. 270 words.

A gang that had been selling forged ninth standard pass certificates, which are the minimum educational requirements for appointments as an office clerk in Government offices, had been rounded up by the Police. The forgery was detected when a student who had paid K 200 for the certificate went and verified the signature of the Headmaster who discovered his signature to be a forgery and informed the Police.

59. Student uses forged certificate to get into IX standard --- Working Peoples Daily 5(124)1. May 11, 1968. 100 words.

A student who produced a forged transfer certificate for admission to IX standard at Bahan State High School No. 2 was arrested yesterday for making a false certificate. The student stated that he bought a fake transfer certificate with a fake signature of the Headmaster of Lanmadaw State High School No. 1.

60. Buddhist Mission running 130 training schools. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(174)1. July 1, 1968. 350 words.

The All Burma Buddhist Mission Association held its first annual meeting yesterday. The Association was first formed in 1960 to propagate Buddhism. The Donations and voluntary contributions had helped to establish training schools for instructors of Buddhism. There were now 130 ~~seh~~ such schools all over the country.

61. Information Secretary addresses graduates of first ever Socialist Journalism Course. --- Rangoon Guardian 13(142)1. July 23, 1968 800 words.

A graduation ceremony was held for 33 trainees who completed the Journalism Course No. 1 of the Information Ministry School of Journalism. The Information Secretary told the trainees that Socialist mewspapers must try to win the trust of the people, must serve as a bridge between the people and the government, and must use the Freedom of the Press in the interest of the working people. The course consisted of:- History and ideology of newspapers, reporting, news writing, editing, leader and article writing, editorial organization, press laws, make-up, photography, political science, political economy, social sciences, Burmese composition, translation, shorthand, typewriting, teleprinting, wireless news monitoring, radio journalism, and functions of various Government Departments.

62. Sarpay Beikman holds preparatory meeting for Library Seminar. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(158)1. August 8,1968. 250 words.

A preparatory meeting for holding a Seminar on Library work was held at Sarpay Beikman yesterday. Suggestions were invited to improve the conditions of libraries throughout the country citing the deplorable state of a number of local libraries founded through self-help where proper systems of book maintenance and library management were lacking. Assignments were made to prepare draft papers on world libraries, ancient Burmese libraries, contemporary libraries, organization of libraries and a manual for libraries.

63. Books on Educational Theories to be published. --- Rangoon Guardian 13(159)1. August 9, 1968. 150 words.

Rangoon Division Education Committee is to publish a book on educational theories containing six ~~principles~~ principal chapters: Basic Educational Thinking, Educational Psychology, Teaching Methods, Educational Administration and supervision, Educational syllabus in various countries and general knowledge. The book will provide teachers and educational workers with theoretical outlook in their work under the new education system.

64. National Literary Awards for 1968. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(183)1. July 11, 1968. 350 words.

The National Literary Award Committee offers ten literary awards of four prizes each for 1968 for the best novels, collection of short stories, plays, collection of poems, belles-letters, translations, childrens' literature, writings on arts and culture, writings on politics and on general knowledge. The works submitted are to be of assistance in the implementation of the Burmese Way to Socialism, to aim at promoting Burmese way and culture, to strengthen patriotism and the moulding of character.

65. Standardardizing phonetics of foreign words. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 13(164)1. August 14, 1968. 150 words.

An eight-member Sub-committee to standardize the phonetics of foreign names and places was formed yesterday. The sub-committee would collect and record the correct phonetics of foreign names and places from foreign Embassies and Consulates and compile a standard work for use in broadcasting and Burmese newspapers.

66. Vocational Schools.

66. Taunggyi Technical to begin classes. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(153)1. June 10, 1968. 600 words.

As a first step for provision of technical education to students from the States, a technical high school had been built in the Shan State capital of Taunggyi under the Colombo Plan with the help of New Zealand for buildings and the United Kingdom for equipment. It was a K 1.2 million project. The school was officially opened on December 7, 1967. The school will provide practical training in woodwork, plumbing, motor mechanics, masonary, electrical engineering, welding, building and machinery fitting. There will be classes on theory on these subjects and also in English, mathematics, citizenship and draughtsmanship.

67. Wingaba House becomes a Vocational institution. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(217)1, August 15, 1968. 360 words.

The Home was formerly a remand home for women but since 1960 has become an institution for ensuring the welfare and education of respectable girls and women from all walks of life. There are 81 students at present. Seamstress training is being given. Experts train the students to cut, sew & put a proper finish to the garments. There are at present 10 girls attending high schools, 7 in seventh standard while the rest are in eighth, ninth and tenth standards. During 1966-67 the Home earned K 92,450.50 and students received K 51,270 for their work.

68. Weaving schools being raised to State Weaving High Schools. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(89)1. May 29, 1968. 380 words.

Seven district weaving schools under the Directorate of Industries will be raised to State Weaving High School and the students who successfully complete the two-year

course will be awarded Certificates. Until 1967 one-year courses were opened at these schools and last year they were suspended temporarily. The Course is now raised to two years. Twenty trainees each will be accepted at these schools and a total of 140 trainees will be selected from applicants who have the prescribed qualifications.

69. Domestic Course to be expended. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(209)1. August 7, 1968. 360 words.

An extensive course of one month in domestic science will be open to women from all over the country, in accordance with a five-year programme starting with Rangoon Division. The course includes: Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, child care, cooking, Burmese Socialist Programme Party ideology, environmental and personal hygience, home nursing, First Aid, flower arrangements, doll-making, rules of health and hygiene, fire prevention in the kitchen, role of women in nation-building, marriage problems and other practical aspects of domestic Science. Classes will be held four hours daily for a month.

IV. HIGHER EDUCATION

Technical & Vocational Education

70. Composite Institute under construction in Yesin village near Pyinmana. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(153)1. August 5, 1968. 450 words.

A composite Institute where Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science and Forestry will be taught is now under construction at Yesin village, about 10 miles north of Pyinmana. About 1,000 acres will be allotted for practical work at the experimental farms and for research. At present, the Institute of Agriculture is located in Mandalay and the Institute of Animal Husbandry, at Insein while Forestry is taught as a major subject at the Rangoon Arts & Science University. The Institute at Yesin, when opened, will be large enough to accept more students than at present at the various Institutes.

71. 219 GTI students get certificates. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(138)1. May 26, 1968. 120 words.

219 students who passed the third year final examinations from the Technical Institute at Insein were awarded certificates as follows:-

Civil Engineering	74.	
Electrical " (Signal)	14.	
Electrical Engineering	36.	
Mechanical (power) "	42.	
" (design)	30.	
Mining engineering	23.	Total 219.

72. RIT entry for GTI graduates. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(181)1. July 8, 1968. 125 words.

The Rangoon Institute of Technology will select the

following number of students by examination from graduates of Government Technical Institute.

15 for civil, 20 for mechanical, 10 for electrical and 5 for mining engineering courses. Applicants will be allowed to take selection examination only twice.

73. 2,200 freshers for nine professional institutes. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(152)1. August 2, 1968. 250 words.

A total of 2,200 students who have passed the 1968 Basic Education High School Examination will be admitted to the nine professional institutes:

Rangoon Institute of Medicine I	280
" " " II	100
Mandalay Institute of Medicine.	100
College of Dental Medicine	50
Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science.	70
Mandalay Institute of Agriculture.	200
Institute of Education	350
Institute of Economics	500
Rangoon Institute of Technology	550
Total	2,200.

University teachers

74. Varsity teachers hold third discussion. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(179)1. August 29, 1968. 550 words.

The Professor of Philosophy of the Rangoon University led the discussions on Research on Philosophy and stated that the common aim of all research projects was to contribute to the development and welfare of the working people. He discussed the basic reasons for undertaking research projects, the nature of these projects, and the types of research projects to be undertaken in relation to research in the humanities in general and and to research projects in philosophy in particular.

He also clarified the differences between the basic nature of research in the sciences such as chemistry, physics and those of research in the humanities such as philosophy.

75. University teachers hold meeting to discuss teaching of History. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(151)1. August 1, 1968.

The Head of the History Department of the Rangoon University spoke of the aim and conviction in teaching History research being carried out by the Department, and the experience and problems met with by teachers of the Department. Opening the discussion, the Rector of the Univeristy told the teachers of the need for all of them to know something about all the 16 subjects being taught in the University. Science teachers need to know about Arts subjects and similarly, arts teachers should know also about science subjects.

76. RASU teachers holding tea meets to discuss teaching of subjects, iniation of research projects. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(146)1. July 27, 1968. 310 words.

Three discussion meetings are being held by the teachers of the Rangoon University on the Methods of Teaching subjects and initiation of research, research problems and results of research. The Rector has circulated a notice to the staff emphasizing the need to exchange ideas among the staff on the teaching of various subjects. Since the teachers have devoted their lives to teaching, seeking more knowledge and doing research they should join the discussions to enrich themselves.

77. Professor of Philosophy of the Rangoon University has disclosed that his Department had undertaken five projects: --- Rangon. Guardian 13(153)1. August 5, 1968. 450 words
1. Research in the History of World Philosophy, 2. Research in Aesthetics, 3. Research in Philosophy of History, 4. Research in Ethics, and 5. Research in the teaching of Mathematical logic.

78. Culture of little known racial groups of SSS being compiled. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(153)1. June 10, 1968. 300 words.

A nine member team of anthropologists led by the Head of the Anthropology Department, Rangoon University, has recently returned from a study tour of villages in Loisai and Nangsam townships where live the Kyumhsan, Yinnet and Yinkyab nationals, hitherto little known racial groups of Southern Shan State. The team gathered data on the geographical aspects of the region and information on language, economy, habits, traditions, courtship and marriage, funeral rites, superstitions, religious beliefs and cultural traits of each group.

79. 800 vets to be ~~received~~ recruited in five years. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(210). August 8, 1968. 200 words.

The Veterinary College of Insein has been training veterinary assistants since 1947. The Agricultural and Forests Ministry is planning to recruit 800 Veterinary assistants in the next five years so that every ~~every~~ 15 to 20 village tracts in the country will *have one assistant. Persons with at least* IX standard qualifications were admitted and trained at the College for 2 years. Up to 1965-67 course, the College has trained 480 veterinary assistants. Since 1966-68 course the College has been admitting 90 students each year.

80. Education Institute Rector exhorts students completing D. Ed. Course. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(175)1. Aug. 25,1968. 250 words.

Addressing 258 students in the Diploma in Education class, the Rector advised the students to teach youths to be self-reliant and patriotic and to cultivate the habit of reading and to develop the character of the

youth as it was evident that in many developed countries the character of the youths had deteriorated with the advance ~~of~~ in knowledge and technology. They were urged to continue their quest for knowledge as they had been taught at the Institute the basic only as a guide for them. To impart knowledge and arouse interest in their students they must also be proficient in Burmese.

81. Rangoon UTC passing out parade. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(202)1. July 31, 1968. 210 words.

The annual passing out parade of University Training Corps was held at the University Campus yesterday. The men were told that it was their responsibility to defend the country against both internal and external dangers and they needed to be well trained for the purpose. A total of 1,129 students enrolled for training at the beginning of the year but 243 had to be dropped for irregular attendance at the training sessions. Prizes were distributed for model trainees and winners of contests.

82. Three Professors leaving for Moscow. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(82)1. May 22, 1968. 80 words.

Three Burmese Professors will be leaving today for Moscow to study the methods of teaching Science subjects. They will be away for three weeks. They are Professor of Mathematics and of Physics of the Rangoon University and Professor of Biology of the Mandalay University.

83. Stipends and free tuition at Workers' College. 90 words. --- Rangoon. ~~Guardian 13(82)4~~. Working Peoples' Daily 5(124)1. May 11, 1968. 90 words.

A total of 195 students from Workers' College, 98 first year, 60 second year and 37 third year students will

receive government grant for the academic year 1967-68. 157 students (old system) have been granted free tuition.

Law

84. Law students explore Kayah, Chin customary laws. --- Rangoon, Working Peoples' Daily 5(233)1. August 31, 1968. 300 words.

Most term papers prepared by the first batch of final year LL.B students of the Rangoon University this year dealt with the recent development of the judiciary system in Burma while some explored the customary laws of Burma's racial groups. Among the papers of the latter group were on criminal laws of the Kayahs and the Falam Chins and the marriage laws and the laws on inheritance of the Haka Chins. Facilities were provided for the students to do research work for their papers.

85. Maung, Dr. Maung. Chief Justice meets RASU law Students. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(220)1. August 18, 1968. 300 words.

Speaking at the Rangoon University Law Students' Association, Chief Justice Dr. Maung Maung rejected the contention that the Burmese language was incapable of expressing subtle meanings of law with precision. The proof was the clarity and precision in the Dhamathats and other ~~treatise~~ treatises. He advised the students the necessity of lawyers to widen their horizons of knowledge even after they had passed their examinations. The degrees and diplomas signified only that sufficient knowledge in the basic essentials of the subject had been received. They must make use of the knowledge gained, otherwise the certificates would be nothing more than scraps of paper.

86. Htoon, Thane. Is the University a Paradise? -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(120)5. May 7, 1968. 950 words.

The writer thought at first that the university was a Paradise because students worked under ~~th~~ less restrictions of various kinds than in schools and homes where they came from. University students live in a cloistered world, cut off from the youths of all ages in his community and laess able to manage personal affairs. Leaders may well come from academic circles but generally the type of persons found in academic professions is not a leader type.

87. Versities' Administration Office announces procedure for sending application forms for admission to 'Varsities, colleges, Institutes. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(142)1. July 23, 1968. 400 words.

The Universities Administrative Office yesterday announced the procedure for submitting applications for admission the the universities, colleges and institutes opening in coming November and obtaining the schedules of marks gained by the candidates in the "A" List. Schedules of marks obtained in the examination can be obtained only by paying K. 5. Detailed instructions have been issued on the whole procedure of submitting the application forms.

88. No ILA system next year. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples Daily 5(178)1. July 6, 1968. 300 words.

The ILA (intelligence level aggregate) system has been used for the selection of matriculation students for admission to the universities and colleges. This method will be applied for the last time in the admission of students in November 1968. In 1969 the matriculates will be admitted in order of merit for majoring in arts ~~and~~ or science subjects they have taken in high schools.

Under the new system students are required to major either in arts or science subjects they have taken in the high school years.

89. K 50,000 worth Lab. equipment: Japan's gift to Burma. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(129)1. May 7, 1968. 110 words.

The Japanese Government presented K 50,000 worth of laboratory equipment to the Institute of Education. In presenting the equipment the Japanese Ambassador said that all countries in the world are today giving priority to the teaching of science in schools and he hoped that the equipment presented will be of help to the Institute in the production of qualified teachers.

V. EDITORIALS

90. Parent-Teacher Association. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(120)5. May 7, 1968. 700 words.

The Parent-Teachers Associations have been formed to foster close co-operation between parents and teachers in the education of children. They have had successes but less than expected. Parents paid subscriptions and helped in building schools etc. but they failed to attend regularly the meetings and took less interest in the programmes of the Association. This lack of interest was due mainly to the way the Association was run. There were irregularities in collecting subscriptions and the way they were used. The Executive Committees should remember that their function was not merely fund raising but to work for closer co-operation between parents and teachers for maximum development of the young.

91. Teaching of Journalism. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(128)5. May 15, 1968. 550 words.

The aim of the first school of journalism opened under the Revolutionary Government towards the end of last year was not only to provide scientific Journalism but also to inculcate an ideological conviction and a sense of responsibility in journalists. These aims are manifested in the curriculum on two levels: practical training and ideology of the revolution. The subjects: Translation, Burmese, Composition, political economy, social science, the law and the press, news reporting, history of journalism, leader writing, typography, editorial organisation, radio journalism, teleprinters, perforators, typing and shorthand.

92. School Admissions. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(130)5. May 18, 1968. 725 words.

This year's difficulties in school admissions in Rangoon Division have obviously originated from a classroom shortage. One fifth of the population in Rangoon are students and this number keeps increasing yearly. Last year the same problem of stampede at the admission office arose. After frantic efforts by all concerned all students somehow gained admission. Continuing efforts must be made with the cooperation of parents and the authorities in planning for student accommodation in Rangoon District middle schools. Admission problems are not certainly not of an unsolvable nature.

93. Opportunities for Education. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(115)4. June 24, 1968. 400 words.

Through membership of the Colombo Plan, Burma is receiving offers of scholarships by foreign Governments which, unlike previous years, have been consolidated and candidates are called for them every year. In

previous years, foreign scholarships were awarded piecemeal and some wrong students were selected. The scholarships are now open to all students who can choose their own subjects. The intention of Government is to open all venues of education and Vocational training to as many young people as possible so that they may serve the country better.

94. Evening Class Teachers.--- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(180)5. July 7, 1968. 550 words.

Youth Affairs Department is selecting teachers for its evening classes and 4,000 applications have been received for 1,400 vacancies. Selection is to be made according to the following priorities: graduate primary teachers, graduate middle and high school teachers, unemployed graduates and last, graduates employed in government departments. Teachers are to teach IX and X standards which need the best available teachers. Hence the question of priority to graduate primary teachers and unemployed graduates is adopted. Graduates employed in other departments with previous teaching experience may be more suitable for appointment.

95. Youth Affairs Evening Classes. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(129)5. July 8, 1968. 640 words.

The Youth Affairs Department has opened evening classes in Rangoon from 1964-65 for working students and others who have failed twice in their examinations. The following statistics show the increasing popularity of of the schools teaching IX and X standards.

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.	Class.	Students.	Pass.
1964 - 65.	7	165	IX	1,534	10.7%
			X	1,033	11.4%
1965 - 66.	10	975	IX	7,922	13.1%
			X	5,463	15.7%
1966 - 67	26	986	IX	10,856	17.8%
			X	7,906	26.4%
1967 - 68	28	1,163	IX	10,033	
			X	6,848	
1968 - 69	To be opened	1,400			

96. Educational Revolution. --- Rangoon. Guardian 5(181)1. July 8, 1968. 550 words.

Matriculation examination results for the Rangoon Division have just come out showing a high percentage of passes, 32.1 in "A" list and 17.4 in "B" list with more students with distinctions. Rangoon Division usually took more distinctions, probably due to inequalities in the opportunity for education as Rangoon had more well-run Christian Mission Schools. Recently these inequalities have been removed with the nationalisation of schools and the introduction of the new system of education. Students now enjoy much the same opportunity to learn regardless of where they live. Consequently there has been a trend towards equalisation of examination results. Thus a revolution is taking place in education, a revolution for better.

97. A Golden Opportunity. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(131)5. July 9, 1968. 560 words.

The Youth Affairs Department is organizing the students who have passed the Basic Education High School Examination to give voluntary work for three months before they join the respective institutions and colleges. In the past, students remained idle and nobody thought of giving them meaningful employment. Now, boys will be assigned to Government Departments and girls as primary assistant teachers. A comprehensive training programme has been drawn up for these students to cultivate a love of work, pick up working experience and instil a respect for the dignity of labour. The voluntary labour contributed by the students will benefit them as well as the country. They will be learning trades and professions which they may well be taking up one day.

98. Torch of Knowledge. --- Rangoon. Guardian 15(132)5. July 12, 1968. 560 words.

In the past, many factors prevented the working people from pursuing knowledge. Knowing this, the Revolutionary Government had initiated training courses for workers ~~and~~ of the factories and the peasants by opening evening classes. On the other hand, Government has found that the children of the working people pursuing formal education have become isolated from the realities of life and from the environments. Government has therefore undertaken a programme of education of the young in socialist education, to become teachers and other useful members of socialist society. They are learning to use their hands to grow things in sympathy with the working people. Thus the two groups meet on common ground of mutual regard and appreciation. The torch of knowledge has been lit and flame will lift the veil that had stood in the way to socialism.

99. Nursery schools. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(186)5. July 14. 1968. 560 words.

The Social Welfare Department maintains seven nursery schools which are well-run and well kept. Limitations of funds and trained personnel prohibit an increase in the number of schools at present as these schools are more costly to operate than ordinary schools of comparative size. These limitations are forcing the schools to choose quality over quantity resulting in the accusation that the schools tend to serve only a privileged section of the people. This resentment is likely to continue. These nursery schools are meeting the educational need to raise educational standard all along the line. The problem still remains of how to bring about expansion while retaining quality.

100. Education for poor children. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(188)5. July 16, 1968. 650 words.

Statistics are being collected in the Rangoon Division of children who, for various reasons, cannot go to school. An army of children who should be at school are roaming the pavements of the city doing odd jobs. The main cause is economic; they are children of poor working class parents. Even with free schooling, they cannot afford to go to school. In some cases it is due to ignorance of parents. In some cases it is due to apathy of parents. There are no easy remedy for this state of affairs but the provision of a programme of job placement and reading facilities such as reading rooms is desirable. Our ultimate aim should be to place education within the reach of all children.

101. The New Education System. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(193)5. July 21, 1968. 640 words.

The introduction of university education in 1964 and /new of general education in 1966 has triggered a boon in education but there exist certain anomalies. The most glaring anomaly concerns students who matriculate but who fail to gain admission to universities. Matriculation results have been published in two lists : candidates in "A" list are eligible for university admission and those in "B" list are for vocational education. But some students from "A" list are refused admission. Another problem is that students failing twice in X standard examination are given two more chances after which they can attend only evening classes. After two more failures the, are not allowed to sit for the examination again. A student in his private capacity should be allowed to appear for the examination for an unlimited number of times.

102. State Scholars.))) Rangoon. Guardian 13(150)4.
July 31, 1968. 600 words.

Under the liberalization policy of the Revolutionary Government, government servant s sent abroad as state scholars are paid full salaries throughout their period of study abroad. It must be remembered, however, that it was the working peoples' money that sent them abroad. The scholars are expected to serve the country with loyalty, honesty and industriousness on their return. While studying abroad they must strictly follow the rules and regulations prescribed for them. At present over 230 state scholars, including women, are attending preliminary political, economic and social problems of the country and the measures being taken to solve them. It is hoped that on their return from abroad they will dedicate themselves to the development and exploitation of our vast natural resources.

103. Sex Education. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(151)4½
August 1m 1968. 720 words.

The series of talks on sex education scheduled for girls' high schools and universities is the beginning of a new chapter of enlightenment as the Burmese society has not progressed much in sex education. In some countries sexual freedom is merely sexual licence as a result of correct sexual knowledge. The educational talks to be given are organized by the Burma Medical Association and will be conducted by leading obstettricians and Gynoecologists and the range of subject is comprehensive enough to arouse a healthy interest which will help the girls. It is suggested that a similiar programme be extended to menfolk and eventually resolve in a general sex education for all.

104. The 3-F Rule. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily. 5(205)5. August 3, 1968. 500 words.

The Education Department has announced that students who fail three times in the Basic Education High School Examination or placed threetimes in the "B" list will be allowed to appear for the same examination as external candidates. This action will be welcomed and appreciated by all. It is hoped that students will not take things easy as the competition is too keen. The new education system gives the students choice on merit of the most wanted courses, such as, engineering and medicine. The removal of the 3-F restriction will pave the way for students to advance their education through initiative, study and hard work; besides they will not be depriving the younger generation of students their share of education facilities. Thus everything will be on the credit side.

105. Composite Institute at Yezin. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(156)4. August 6, 1968. 800 words.

Yezin, near Pyinmana, has been chosen as the site for opening of a composite Institute where agriculture, animal husbandry and Veterinary science and Forestry will be taught. At present all those subjects are taught in different localities at Insein, Rangoon and Mandalay. In the early days, students for Agriculture and Forestry were sent to India and later to England. At Yezin, there will be about 1,000 acres for practical work; there are other facilities for students of Veterinary science at Mandalay Agriculture College Farm and Forestry students at the Pyinmana Forest Division. Yezin will now be a training ground where future scientists will meet and live and study together.

106. Science for the People. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(164)4. August 11, 1968. 720 words.

The emphasis which the Revolutionary Government had placed on science and technology was mentioned by our Plannin Minister at the UNESCO Conference on the application of Science and Technology at New Delhi. The success of the programme depended on the executives of the various departments of Government. Disseminating science and affording technical training to farmers presupposes an enlargement of educational programmes to reach remote and out of the way villages. The teaching of science under the recently launched Basic Education System should be a starting point for the march of science for the people who should be trained in modern science and technology for the service of the country. At the same time the claims of art and culture should not be neglected.

107. Library service Seminar. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(170)4. August 20, 1968. 640 words.

Arrangements are being made by the Sarpay Beikman Management Board to hold a Library Service Seminar in mid-September when several papers on various aspects of Library Service will be read. There are a number of local libraries founded on self-help basis which are in a deplorable state where proper library services are lacking. Not many people recognize the professional and acdemic qualifications of librarians. There is a need to open many public libraries in small towns as well as in rural areas. It is hoped that the proceedings of this seminar will be published and widely distributed in the country.

108. Technical Education. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(172)4. August 22, 1968. 800 words.

The new Basic Education System, with its emphasis on science and technical education, is designed to produce especially young technicians to form the bulwork of the overall industrialization of the country. We need technically trained ~~engineers~~ in larger numbers than engineers. There should be more local school graduates can join them. The inclusion of English and citizenship is commendable as the country is in need of good socialist workers. In an agricultural country like ours, an industralization programme would offer difficulties. But extensive technical education touching grass roots should obviate some of them. It is suggested that a programme for the mechanization of agriculture should be included.

109. Training of Teachers. --- Rangoon. Guardian 13(179)4. August 29, 1968. 540 words.

The Institute of Education is making arrangements to extend the line of correspondence courses for the Bachelor of Education to science and arts graduates who are already teaching in schools. This course is in addition to courses for internal students for the B.Ed. degree and the Diploma in Education. Apparently the Institute is acting to bring new blood to meet the growing demands of the new Educational System. The training of teachers must be intensive as well as extensive and every effort must be made to attract best talents to the teaching profession. Government had made liberal allotment for education and as the economic situation improves it is hoped that more allotment will be made.

VI. Periodicals

110. Han, Maung Min. Willing and Able. --- Rangoon. Forward. Vol. VI. No. 23. July 1, 1968. p. 19-24.

An article illustrated with photographs of the graduation ceremony of the Physical Education Course held in Rangoon. Trainees included instructors, Lecturers, Inspectors, totalling 408 men and 84 women organized in 4 camps and costing over one lakh and forty-thousand kyats. The trainees were taught a wide range of subjects, appropriate to a complete Physical Education course. One of the five aims of the course is the introduction of basic military training.

111. Bixler, Norma. Books are for Reading. --- Rangoon. Guardian Magazine. Vol. XV. No. 7. July 1968. p. 33-41.

"Books are for reading" is a chapter from Norma Baxter's "Burmese Journey", whose husband Paul Baxter worked as a consultant in Burma to the Social Science Library of the University of Rangoon. The book describes the experiences of an American family living and working in Burma for two years, detailing the many problems and difficulties experienced in establishing a Library in post-war University of Rangoon and how with patient labour the task was accomplished.

112. Union of Burma Journal of Literary and Social Sciences. Vol. 1, No. 1. --- Rangoon. Research Development and Coordination Committee. 1968. 263 p.

A new Journal issued three times a year dealing with both academic and developmental studies on Language, Literature, Anthropology, Culture, Demography, Economics, Education, History, Law, Philosophy, Law and Statistics has been published. The current issue contains articles in Burmese from page 1 to 240 and

articles in English from page 241 to 262. The articles in English are: The Teaching of English as a foreign Language; and Theory and Practice of Foreign Language Teaching with reference to the Teaching of English in Burma.

113. Union of Burma Journal of Science and Technology. Vol. I. No. 1. --- Rangoon. Research Development Coordination Committee. 1968. 180 pages.

The Journal is published three times a year dealing with Chemistry, Earth Science, Engineering, Industry, Mathematics and Physics. The present issue contains 19 articles - all in English on the above subjects.

SPECIAL SECTION

TRAINING OF HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS IN BURMA

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114. Burma. Training Schools. In: Sixth Quinquennial Report of the Public Instruction in Burma, 1917-18 to 1921-22. --- Rangoon. Government Printing, Burma. 1923. p. 38

Up to 1915 students passing the High School Final examination were admitted for a High School Certificate. Special normal "Literary" courses were provided. In 1915 the qualifications for admission to the Higher Grade Certificate was raised to a pass in the University Intermediate examination. In 1916-17 the period of training in all grades was reduced to one year. In 1920 only University graduates were admitted were admitted to a training class in the University Education Department.

115. Burma. Training School. In: Annual Report on Public Instruction in Burma for the year 1922-23. --- Rangoon. Government Printing Press. 1923. p. 43

The report contains teacher training schools for all grades of teachers for Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools. Such schools listed are the Department of Education, University College Rangoon; Anglo-vernacular Government Normal Schools; Vernacular Normal schools; Elementary Training classes and Monastic Training classes. The training of High school teachers for Anglo-vernacular schools was, for the first time, undertaken by the Education Department of University College, Rangoon, for Diploma in Education. There were only 12 students admitted and the graduates had to complete a year's satisfactory teaching in an approved school before the award of the

Diploma.

116. Butler, Sir S Spencer Harcourt. Need for a Teachers' Training College. In: Annual Convocation Address. p.4 --- Rangoon. University of Rangoon. Nov. 20, ~~1932~~ 1923.

The Chancellor of the Rangoon University, in his annual Convocation Address, pointed out the need to improve educational facilities in Burma. He pointed out a need for a Teachers' Training College in these words: "The schools which feed our University are still inferior to those of India. We have no Training College and there can be no real progress until we get properly trained teachers". That has been the experience in every country in the world".

117. ----------. In: Annual Convocation Address p.3. --- Rangoon. University of Rangoon. February 10, 1926.

The Chancellor mentioned the proposal for the formation of a secondary school board and the constitution of an Education Advisory Board which would make closer co-operation between the secondary school and the University. He also mentioned "The work of these bodies and the maturing of an up-to-date scheme for the training of all grades of teachers in the University hold out hopes for broadening and deepening the foundations of Secondary and University education in the province."

118. Burma. The Training of Teachers for Anglo-Vernacular and English Schools for 1928-29. In: Annual Report on Public Instruction in Burma for the year 1928-29. p. 16-17. --- Rangoon. Government Printing and Stationery. 1929.

"for the present and until June 1931, when the Training College is expected to be ready, the old system must continue---In the Education Department of the University of Rangoon there were 27 resident students for the Diploma in Education.....".

119. University of Rangoon. Constitution of the Training College for Teachers. In: Handbook and Calendar for the period June 1931 to June 1932. p. 90-92. --- Rangoon. Government Printing and Stationery. 1931,

The Constitution, Procedure and Powers of the Governing Body of the Training College for Teachers were given under University Statutes 71 to 73. The Constitution of a College Council and disciplinary rules were also mentioned.

120. University of Rangoon. Courses for the Degree of B.Ed. and U.T.C. Certificates. In: Handbook and Calendar for 1931 to 1932. p. 209-211. --- Rangoon. Government Printing and stationery. 1931.

University Regulations in Chapter XVII gave details of the the two courses for teacher training. Main subjects for B.Ed. Course were: Psychology of Education, History of Education, Theory and Practice of Education, History of Education, School Hygiene, Principles and Practice of First Aid, The Teaching of English, and method of teaching one of the school subjects. For the Certificate examination (middle school teachers) the subjects were: Principles of education, School Hygiene, Principles and Practice of First Aid, and the teaching of English, Burmese, Geography, History, Mathematics, Drawing and Blackboard drawing. Candidates must also pass the practical teaching test.

121. Burma. Report on the working of the Training College for Teachers during the year 1931-32. In: Report of the Executive Committee of the Council of the University of Rangoon. --- Rangoon. British Burma Press. 1932. p. 78-80.

The first Report on the working of the College during the year 1931-32 by the first Principal, Dr. G.F.Clark,

gave details of the 2 year courses for the B.Ed. degree and the U.T.T.C. (University Trained Teachers' Certificate 24 graduates were admitted to the Degree course and 63 matriculated students to the Certificate course. There were two complete Anglo-Vernacular Schools attached to the College as Practising schools. The College, it was reported, "had a sufficiently definite character of its own, to provoke a corporate spirit and secure for it the loyalty and affection of the great majority of the students".

122. Ba, Maung. "Extra Academic Courses and Lectures". In: Ibid. p. 90. --- Rangoon. British Burma Press. 1932.

During the first year of the Teachers Training College it was mentioned in the above Report that the following extra-academic lectures were given by the Senior Lecturer.

"Influence of the idea of Evolution on European Thought and Education in the latter part of 19th Century".
"Scotland and her People".
"The Norman Period in Burma".
"Modern Tendencies in Education".

123. Abstract of Educational Research in Burma. --- Rangoon. Faculty of Education. Processed. 25 p. Dec. 1952.

Contents: Lists of subjects of Educational Research completed in 1950-52 and those to be completed in 1953: Abstracts of seven papers on Colour Blindness, Colour Preference, Common Errors in English, Teaching of Burmese Reading, Reading speed in Primary schools, Reward and Punishment as incentive to study, and silent and oral reading.

124. Abstracts of Educational Research in Burma. --- Rangoon. Faculty of Education. April 1953. Processed. 140 p.

The volume represents the work of the class of 1953 who had to submit Theses in the field of experimental Education or Experimental Psychology as part of the requirement for the Degree examination. There are abstracts of 43 Papers ranging from investigations into aspects of class-room work to Educational and Psychological aspects which are of special interests to students concerned.

125. Courses of Study 1952-53. --- Rangoon. Faculty of Education. University of Rangoon. Processed. 1953. 45 p.

These courses, introduced after Independence, replaced the pre-war courses, introducing new subjects and a new Degree Course of Bachelor of Arts (Education). Courses are given for 3 classes: B.A. (Education): Diploma in Education and Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.). Detailed syllabus on Professional subjects as well as on Methodology of school subjects are given.

126. New Class-room Furniture Designs. --- Rangoon. Faculty of Education, University of Rangoon. 1954. Processed. 14 pages.

New furniture designs for schools accofding to the modern educational idea of "Learn by doing" which requires plenty of desk space for Faculty of Education Practising schools. The design has two main features: multipurpose tables and plenty of working space. There are 11 pages of scale drawings of desks, tables, chairs and almirahs for school use.

127. Faculty of Education. Handbook. --- Rangoon. Faculty of Education, University of Rangoon. 1958. Processed. 7 p.

This is the second Handbook issued after Independence. Contents: A Short History; Details of courses and syllabus for B.A.(Ed) Degree; Diploma in Education and B.Ed. Degree. There are Hostels for men and women students and ~~two-Pre~~ a Practising school attached to the Institute. Lists of extra-curricula activities for students and members of the staff are given.

128. University of Rangoon. Training College for Teachers --- Rangoon. Students Magazine Committee. 1933. 28 p.

This is a photographic record of the first two years in the life of the College which was opened in July 1931. There were two classes, both co-educational, B.Ed. class with 26 students and University Trained Teachers' Certificate class with 65 students. Photographs show various College buildings and class-rroms and the activities of the students in and out of class. Lists of students and administrative and academic staff are given.

129. Pyinnyayay Takkatho Letswe Sarok. (Burmese). (Institute of Education Handbook 1967-68). --- Rangoon. Institute of Education. 1968. 40 p.

This is the first Handbook published after the Faculty of Education became Institute of Education under the new University Law of 1964. The Handbook gives the history of the Institute, details of admission, courses and curriculum and syllabus. List of extra-curricula activities is also given.

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